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BUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1893.

MEETINGS MONDAY.

Fourth annual reunion Scottish Rite, St.
Albans Hall.
Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., Ellett's Hall.
Syracuse Lodge, K. of P., Odd-Fellows'
Hall.
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows'
Hall.
Richmond Lodge Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere Annowan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall. Hall.
Gray Eagle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
East End Lodge, G. C., Corcoran Hall.
R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M., Hall.
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Powhatan Hall.
Aurora Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Grace Court, E. L. of A. Smith's Hall.
Virginia Lodge, Tonti, Ellett's Hall.
Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Hall.
Myrtle Temple, I. O. G. T., Pine-street

Hall.

Myttle Temple, I. O. G. T., Pine-street
Baptist church.
Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Central Hall.
Company "E," First Regiment Virginia
Volunteers, Armory.

Annual commencement Educational Department Young Men's Christian Association.

Scottish Rite Masons, Rose Croix Chapter

MR. ROPES' WORK ON WATERLOO. John C. Ropes, Esq., of Boston, Mass., who is a writer of some reputation, has recently published a volume entitled, "The Campaign of Waterloo." As everything which concerns the wonderful man who caused Waterloo is of absorbing interest, we feel justified in giving a brief notice to this volume.

In summing up the results of his work, Mr. Ropes very properly asks the question: Why his book was written? And the answer, to come truthfully, must be, that subject. Nevertheless, he has so used the material that existed as to prove very clearly and fully the propositions for which he contends, some of which the best authorities have heretofore differed about. We shall not state these points of differencee for want of space, but will give a concise and connected statement of the essential points that Mr. Ropes argument demonstrates. The Waterloo campaign was the most brilliant and beautiful game of war ever played, which should naturally have resulted in a complete triumph for Napoleon, if unlucky accidents (to use no harsher words) had not interfered with his plans; and this result would have been one extorted by his supreme genius from the most hostile

Waterloo was fought on the 18th of June, 1815. Napoleon had then been in his second possession of the French throne only three months. With the most active exertions of all his immense energies he had been able to marshal an army of only 124,000 men. The problem before him was this: The Duke of Wellington lay at Brussels, a little over one hundred miles from Paris, with 94,000 men, and Marshal Blucher lay at Ligny, thirty-five miles to the east of Brussels, with 121,000. It was well known that the Austrians and Russians would be in France by the middle of the summer with 500,000 more. It took a Napoleon to contemplate this situation without terfor; yet he viewed it calmly and with supine confidence. He determined to destroy Wellington and Blucher before their Austrian and Russian allies could come to their assistance; whereupon the prestige of his success would immediately enable him to draw on France for all that was necessary to meet the former. He had one great advantage. The whole friendly to him and hostile to them. This enabled him to concentrate his army near Charleroi, less than fifteen miles from Ligny, before either allied commander knew he was moving.

A number of distinguished writers think he intended simply to interpose himself between Wellington and Blucher, and fight each at his leisure. Mr. Ropes has fully disposed of this, and proved that it was his intention to fight Blucher as quickly as he could reach him, drive him off, so that he could not co-operate with Wellington, and then turn and throw his whole army on the latter.

Crossing the river at Charlerol, he de-D'Erion, 44,000 men, to Quatre Bras, the union of the roads by which the Duke of Wellington was to march to Ligny, if he came to Blucher's assistance. Mr. Ropes his corps, certainly by the early morning to attack whatever he found there with his whole force, but that he never got honor, disease and death come on to but one of his corps, that of Reille, up to Quatre Bras, and was not ready to attack with that until 2 P. M. of the 16th. The Duke of Wellington got up in a stragg way as many as 30,000 men during

piecemeal, and were fought in detachments. The battle of Quatre Bras was a bloody one, but it was fought with only one-half of Ney's command. Had he obeyed orders, and had his whole command on the field, the part of Wellington's army which he was able to get there must have been destroyed. No explanation of Ney's delinquency has ever yet been made, but it cost the Emperor what would have undoubtedly changed the whole face of the campaign.

The next feature of Napoleon's plan as that he should himself fall on Blucher with the rest of his army and destroy him before he could get it concentrated. His plan contemplated that as soon as Ney had driven the English away from Quatre Bras, he (Ney) should send 10,000 men over to Ligny to attack Blucher's rear. Napoleon attacked Blucher at Ligny about 2 P. M., and fought a bloody battle with him during the remainder of the day. His plans of battle worked out perfectly. He had hammered Blucher all along his whole front until there was very little fight left in him. At half-past 5 he prepared to make his final assault with the Imperial Guard upon Blucher's centre, which, if successful, would cut his army in two. Just as the assault was about to take place, it was reported to him that a large and unknown body of men was approaching his left. The assault was delayed two hours while it was being ascertained who these men were. The fact about that was this: D'Erlon's corps, which ought to have been at Quatre Bras early in the morning of the 16th, was on its way there when one of the Emperor's staff officers falling in with it, and misunderstanding his orders, diverted it off towards Ligny, and it was this body, the approach of which arrested the final and grand attack.

Having reached the vicinity of Ligny, if D'Erlon had remained there, the battle of Ligny would undoubtedly have destroyed Blucher's army so far as further participation in the campaign was concerned. But he had hardly reached a point at which he could have aided the Emperor when orders came from Ney, peremptorily requiring him to return to Quatre Bras, where he arrived too late to be of the slightest assistance to him.

Napoleon charged the Prussian centre at half-past 7, overthrew everything in his front, cut the Prussian army in two, and sent it reeling from the field.

Wellington was now at Napoleon's mercy. He did not have more than 35,000 reliable troops, while Napoleon could easily concentrate on him 75,000 of the best troops France ever had.

Detaching Marshal Grouchy with 35,-000 men to attend to Blucher's beaten army, he turned with the rest upon Wellington, who retreated to Waterloo, where the decisive battle took place on the 18th. It is conceded on all hands that Wellington would have been disastrously defeated in that battle if Blucher had not come to his aid about 4 P. M. of the 18th. Why was Blucher able to do this? Why did not Grouchy keep him away? This has been the most disputed question in military history. Napoleon always asserted thereafter that his orders to Grouchy were that he should follow Blucher, keeping himself always in touch with his, Napoleon's, right, and either keep Blucher off entirely, or be with Napoleon if Blucher arrived in time to attack his right. Grouchy published two pamphlets, in which he denied that he had any such orders. But in 1842 accident developed the fact that on the 17th the Emperor actually sent him a written order to this effect, and Grouchy first ignored it and then suppressed it.

It is perhaps all the better for civilization that he did ignore it. But, if he had obeyed it, Wellington would certainly have been destroyed, and the face of the world changed.

There is not much that is new in Mr. Ropes' book, but it is one of enchanting

FATHER TIME AND HIS OFFICE. It is among the brags of our day that we are annihilating, not only Space, but Time, too. Rapid transit, telegraphing and telephoning, almost make distances that separate cease to be an inconvenience, while they keep the peace. They make us all to be, for practical purposes, close together, almost under one roof, and face to face. Our well-furnished business man is almost omnipresent. Still we are not satisfied; we aim at yet fuller intercourses and desire more satisfactory responses. And Psychology comes in, announces itself as a practical and familiar Art, and claims to read minds afar off. Space being almost overcome, Time comes up next for trial, and his dominion and businesses are threatened. He stands in the way of progress. A thousand things he claims as belonging to him. And so he must be superseded; get down and out, and yield to the genius of machinery. Short cuts, quick and cheap methods and processes occupy the minds of inventors. Studies are concentrated, that we may save time cr dispense with it altogether. Our people investigate the ways and works of nature, and her products. And what she has hitherto accomplished by the due course of time, they undertake to produce right away, and to furnish upon orcountry between him and the allies were | der. They set down both Nature and Time as a couple of old fogies, altogether too slow for this galloping age. The inscriptions on the banners of the advance is "Old things have passed away, and all things have become new." A sufficient knowledge of chemistry and electricity and machinery, and an India rubber conscience are all that is wanted, and man will possess creative nowers.

Practically the dethronement of Time is seen or asserted in many familiar cases. Bables have their heads clothed in ringlets before nature has produced barely a sprig of hair. Small children have the assurance and self sufficiency of people well advanced in life, and a tached Ney with the corps of Reille and | knewledge of the world, and a familiarity with its ways and works and vices that is marvellous, though deplorable. It is not an uncommon thing to see a boy came to Blucher's assistance. Mr. Ropes under twelve seasoned in crime, and a proves conclusively that Ney was expected to be at Quatre Bras with both of the same age a perfect woman of the world. The work of Time in both of the 16th, and that he was expected has been anticipated. "Fast" is the brag in many circles and families: and dis-

> And so, farther on, in professions and trades; the old, long and slow processes of scholar, apprentice, industry, self-

finish up the quick work.

played out. And the world is getting to be painfully impressed with the fact that along with the banishment of these go from their practitioners all honest, old-fashioned virtues and natural graces. For sterling virtues the social rabble give us wretched substitutes in business terms; and for beautiful graces French society names and imitations. The most sacred things and courtesies of life are desecrated by ugly, ill-bred familiarity. Jolly, good fellow claims to be the leader and calls the figures in society and plays "Mrs. Grundy." Still Nature will not be abolished. Truth will be truth to the end of the chapter. And good sense, good breeding and virtue will maintain their place and office as history goes on. And the oldest of old laws will insist on its power and privilege; will stand sure and rule. The triumph of the wicked is short. High wines may be doctored and find a sale for awhile, and by its profits set some rascal at the head of society; bakingpowders may dispense with yeast for a season; shoddy may be all the go for awhile, and the latest styles in manners and conversation; and the base-ball tourist in shaking hands may assign the ancient gentry to back seats, and yet, presently the tide turns, frauds play out, the chaff is blown away, and "what hath mass and substance in itself lies rich in virtue and unmingled." Good old wine is wanted at any price; home-made family loaves, if you please; plain fashions, but of the best material; and good, honest, frank, kindly and respectful manners in place of old gesticulations, grimaces and absurd substitutes for sincere salutations. It was a long time ago that Time's rights were proclaimed:

Time's glory is to calm contending kings, To unmask falsehood and bring truth to light: To set the seal of Time on aged things;

To wrong the wronger until he renders To wake the moon, and sentinel the

To ruin all proud buildings with his And smear with dust his glittering, golden

The most familiar consolation to the general world is: Only give him a little Time. Let things work. Time is the cure-all. He is the old justice that tries all offenders. His whirligig brings its re-

Time's hands are full of business, and he'll make fools of all who trifle with him, and that surely. He is day and night working things out. He heals difficulties; he relieves complications; he wears out prejudices and grudges; he cracks all to pieces quick and hasty works; he hastens regrets upon sudden friendships, and follows up hasty marriages with disgust and divorce, and makes mean, notorious and vile methods offensive and monstrous in failure. And then again, he makes hard conditions easy; he effects understandings where they seemed impossible, and makes the bitter and acrid mature into sweetness; he helps us to understand and appreciate where logic and history and authority were powerless; and he makes the ugliest things leave and blossom and become beautiful. And he has made a good record. There is a Time for all things, and a season for every purpose under heaven. The natural law of growth and progress and perfection is: First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn on the ear. And the promise of the good, patient man is, that he shall, like the tree planted by the water's side, bring forth his fruit in his season.

THE CITY HALL CONTRACTS.

The Times feels that it has done a great public service in pointedly calling public attention to the way in which the Committee on Streets thinks itself authorized to give the city's money away to sewer-diggers, and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings thinks itself authorized to give it away to those who bld on furniture for the new City Hall. The latter aroused so much discussion that some of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings have made public statements of the reasons that controlled them, the substance of which reasons are that they thought what was to be furnished by the higher bidders, to whom they awarded the contracts, would give the city better satisfaction on the whole than what was to be furnished by the lower bidders. This will not at all satisfy the people of Richmond. Colonel Cutshaw, whom every one trusts, and who is the skilled man in charge of the erec tion of the City Hall, stated to the committee that he preferred what Mr. Bowers offered, and that what Mr. Starke offered was all that was required. These committeemen can indulge in luxuries as much as they please when buying furniture for their own parlors, but when they are spending the city's money the taxpayers want it spent as economically as possible so long as the city gets what answers her purpose. This infamous City Hall business has already brought the city to a point where her credit is seriously hurt, and she is unable to get money for the most necessary purposes. Economy in public expenditures is what the people want to hear of now. The tax-payers of this city want to hear their councilmen talk like Colonel William E. Tanner. In giving the reasons for his vote, this gentleman said:

My reason for voting for Bowers wa that he was the lowest bidder for the light fixtures, and that Colonel Cutshaw said that he had the best designs. I voted for Starke because he was \$300 lower than Waddey for the metallic files, and be-cause the Engineer stated that there was no material difference in the goods. As to the furniture, I cast my vote for Savage & Holms, the lowest bidders, as I considered their material as good as the city could afford to buy at this

Colonel Tanner is perfectly right. Our present financial condition does not warrant us in buying magnificent and gaudy furniture. Plain furniture that Colonel Cutshaw thinks good enough for the City Hall is good enough for us plain folks. who want our money saved much more than we want fine displays.

We want more men like Colonel William E. Tanner to make the city con-

tracts. We publish in another column a letter from the Hon. John S. Wise, in which he handsomely refutes the press report that he had said in a speech before a Republican club in New York that he had become a Republican under the influence of advice from General R. E. Lee.

Although Mr. Wise does not approve the course of The Times as to the Republican party in general, and himself in particular, yet he owes it thanks for giving him this opportunity of presenting his speech in a more favorable light, the day of the 18th, but they came up by these are counted as out of date, utterly by The Times, would most probably have

gone unexplained, to Mr. Wise's great in-

The Duty of the Hour.

In his recent volume on "The Place of Christ in Modern Theology," Dr. Fair-bairn puts with his accustomed clearness the duty of the religious teacher of to-

We quote: less than literature and the Church and criticism can theology re-main unaffected by this return, as it were, into His (Christ's) very presence. We all feel the distance placed by fifty years of the most radical and penetrating critiof the most radical and penetrating chical discussions between us and the older theology; and as the distance widens, the theology that then reigned grovs less and less crafible, because less relavant to the living mind. Does this mean that the days of definite theological beliefs are over, or not rather that the attempt ought over, or not rather that the attempt ought to be made to restate them in more living and relevant terms? One thing seems clear: If a Christian theology means a theology of Christ, at once concerning him and derived from him, then to construct one ought, because of our greater knowledge of him, and his history, to be more possible today, then at any premore possible to-day than at any vious moment. And if this is clear, then the most provisional attempt at performing the possible is more dutiful than the selfish and idle acquiescence that would simply leave the old theology and the new criticism standing side by side, un-related and unreconciled." We do not remember even to have seen

the duty of the hour more clearly put. It is a great mistake to suppose that the It is a great mistake to suppose that the prophets of a new theology are mere wanton disturbers of the public peace; that they delight in the processes of destruction; or that they have an Athenian appetite to hear and to tell some new thing. They see that for the last century the Bible has been studied as never before; and in the Bible pre-eminently the life and character of Christ. They see the evidence of this study in a new school the evidence of this study in a new school of Biblical commentaries, exegetical and scientific, not controversial and dogmatic; in the new versions of the Bible, in the new versions of the binds, especially the New Revision prepared by an international company of scholars; in the new chairs of Biblical Theology established in the great theological seminaries on both sides of the ocean; in the great number of lives of Christ proceeding for the property of thought; ing from men of every school of thought and in the widespread study of the Bible in the international course of Sunday school lessons. They believe, too, that the Church, after eighteen centuries of study and life, ought to be better able to understand the life, character and eachings of Christ than it was before this Christian culture began; that Christ's influence counts for something; and that the truest and best understanding of Christ cannot be obtained, nor the most purely Christian theology constructed, by going back to the Middle Ages, when Christian faith had as yet scarcely begun to disentangle itself from paganism, and had not at all recovered from the nar-rowing and blinding effects of controversy. their teaching of the results of that Church in order to carry on either the study or the teaching.

Doubtless there are a great many per

sons who confound with Christian faith and life the philosophy which has partly grown out of Christian faith, and partly been incrusted upon it; and they really think that any disregard of these theo ogical outgrowths and incursions involves a disbelief in Christianity Itself. There are Romanists who identify Rome with Christianity, Angelicans who identify Angelicanism with Christianity, and Puritans who think that Christianity is no larger who think that Christianity is no larger than Puritanism. But there is also a large and growing body of men who are neither Romanists, Angelicans, nor Puri-tans, but who would be Christians if Christianity were represented to them as the simple and world-influencing life that it is. The Church has no right to disregard the spiritual needs of these latter lest it should hurt the feelings of the forlest it should hurt the feelings of the for-mer. And the former have no right to impose their provincialism on Christ's Church, and read out of its communion all those to whom Christ is more than the founder of a provincial theology. "Salfish and idle acquiescence" is easier than original research and independent thought; but easy is not life and rarely thought; but ease is not life, and rarely is ease consistent with the highest life. Thus every Church is on trial. Will Presbyterianism impose a grand and a acquiescence" on its ministry, or will it welcome the honest, sincere, even if not always wise, endeavor to reconcile theology to the larger and better knowledge of our of Christ, which is characteristic of our time? Will the Episcopal Church en-deavor to confine the grace of God to its own ecclesiastical channels, or, using whatever advantages its historic order and liturgy confer upon it, will it see and welcome every sign of divine life outside that history? Will the Roman Catholic Church isolate itself, endeavor to forbid the intellectual growth and life which calls itself Democracy, and endeavor to maintain in the nineteenth cen deavor to maintain in the nineteenth century the institutions and methods of the sixteenth century? Or will it welcome the new life, and endeavor to guide it in paths of truth and righteousness? These are all at root the same question—this, namely: Will the Church be content with a "selfish and idle acquiescence" in old forms of thought, and banish from its fellowship all its more courageous spirits? or will it fulfill its duty of attempting

to reconstruct its philosophy of religion in such a manner as to make it more Christly in its origin and more Christlike in its character and spirit? There are three possible alternatives before the Church of to-day: First, to abandon all attempt at clear theologica thinking, and be content with an unintel lectual and empirical religious life nd, to insist on maintaining the theology of the past, and so endeaver to confin the life of the present age within the intellectual limitations of an age far less equipped intellectually in every depart of thought; third, to exercise in intellectual liberty which is exercised in every other scientific realm, and so bring the religious thought of the age into re lation and harmony with all its thought that the religious spirit may dominate every part of life. The mere statement of this alternative ought to be sufficient to determine which of the three positions and adopt .- The Christian Union.

The Trans-African Telegraph.

The business partner of one of the di-ectors of the company formed to build the telegraph line from the Cape to Cairo has given a Pall-Mall Gazette re porter some interesting information. Capi al has been subscribed to the extent of f140,000, which is considered sufficient carry the line as far as Uganda. The materials are now being ordered in Lon-don, and will be shipped shortly. The oles are to be of iron of light construction, in order to outmanoeuvre the white ants, who would eat away wooden poles. From Fort Salisbury the line is to be carried to Tete, on the Zambesi, and from thence to Biantyre. There Consul John-ston will report the result of his surveys as to the best manner of proceeding on to Uganda, and the constructing party will have to come to terms with the natives and Arabs by subsidizing the chiefs and others of influence. There will be nothing in the way of impenetrable undergrowth or rank vegetation to contend with, as the line will avoid the low country, and keep to the high plateau the en-tire distance. There are two alternative routes for the conveyance of materials. There is good transport from the Trans-vazi to Fort Salisbury, or a shorter route would be adopted if materials were shipped direct to Beira, carried along the railway now being built as far as it extends, and then conveyed the rest of the distance by ox-wagons. The scheme is being pushed forward with great ac-

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FROM JOHN S. WISE. He Explains His Speech Before the New York Republican Club.

Editor Times: This evening, April 13th, at 6 P. M., I have seen two editorials in your issue of the 10th, with statements from General ritzhugh Lee and from General Early, as to an episode which occurred at the West Side Republican Club, in New York, April 4th. Those present did not misin-terpret what I raid. Nobody in New York did so, and but for your expressed desire to know what I said, I would not feel like intruding it upon you. We differ so radically, not only in our views, but in the way we look at things, I have long since despaired either of convincing you and those who think as you do, or of making you appreciate that my views of making you appreciate that my views may be either as sincere or as intelligent as your own. To myself, to my Con-federate comrades, to the memory of my dear father, to General Lee, scarcely less dear to me, and to my children, I owe it to repel the suggestion first put forward here that I ever imputed to him anything like an apology for or regret of his course in the Con-

What I said was elicited by two speeches

that preceded mine. Their tendency was to emphasize an idea that support of the Union in the war was a test of a man's party affiliation now; that those who were Confederates or Confederate sympathizers then are Democrats now and that those who upheld the Union are now Republicans. There never was a which I confess that as an ex-Confede rate I felt nettied at such suggestions, I said the time had passed when the Republican party could live upon reminis-censes; that the times had changed, and we had changed with them; that I had no quarrel with any Republican, being a zealous Union man during the war, found consolation in reminiscences war, found consolation in reminiscenses concerning its bold fight and brilliant victory; but that my affiliation with him must be explained and based upon events long subsequent to the war; that as a boy I had believed my first allegiance was due to my mother State; that those who thought as I did had staked that lives and fortunes on that leave their lives and fortunes on that issue, and were led by one whose noble life and splendid career excluded the idea that he was less honest, less conscientious, less self-sacrificing, less firm in his faith, han any American who had ever lived or to expect to be called a National party unless it conceded to all the participants in that fight equal sincerity of purpose, unless it embraced all sections, and un-less it found issues in the living present on which to claim support; that old is-sues were dead, and that Lee, himself, had told his soldiers to take, and had dimself taken, an oath of allegiance, de-claring that he would thenceforth "bear true faith and allegiance to the Govern-ment of the United States, and support, protect, and defend it against all enemies whatsoever, foreign or domestic;" that when my father, who never took the onth called on him to ask him if he had done so, he replied that he had, and that he considered that the surrender at Appomattox settled the vexed question as to where primary allegiance was due thereafter, and removed all objection to taking the

eral Lee's views on this point. They were published not only in the letter to my father, but in many forms.

The cheering of these sentiments was repeated. I then proceeded to say that, in these words of General Lee, I found my warrant for being a Republican, without fear of disloyalty to the dead Confederacy; that while it was perhaps the only loyal party to the Government in time of war, that fact was no objection to it with me, now that the Confederacy was dead, and my old chieftain had sworn a new allegiance from the date of surrender, and counselled his followers to do the same; that when William Lloyd Garrison's son was voting the Democratic ticket, surely there was some sort of eternal fitness of things Brown should be a Republican, &c., &c. A moment's reflection would have taught you I could not have said General Lee advised anybody to be a Republican.
When he was alive I could not have been, and would not have been a Republican had he advised me ever so strongly. The feelings of war were then too strong; the Republicans had done too much to defeat us, for me to forgive or forget so soon. The personal and intense feel-ing of sectionalism in the Republican party was still too identical with that of our recent foeman to permit affiliation with them by men whose feelings were with them by men whose feelings were in the green graves of the Confederacy. At least I could not understand it. It was not a question of principles, it was a question of feelings, and I yielded to no man living in the tenderness of my feelings then and now for my old committee. It was the knowledge of their tenderness of my least that walks. conesty as well as their valor that brought me to my feet.

The generous response of my audience showed me that they not only recognized in me a Confederate true to his cause to the last, but that they honored all true Confederates, and gave them credit for all the sincerity I claimed for them, however radically they hiffered from them as to the war. I hope the time may come when the Confederate communities may be as catholic in feeling to-

wards their opponents.

It was not until many years after the war, when war prejudices had subsided, and the personnel of parties had greatly banged, that I felt justified in becoming Republican, although from the t tutional theories. I believed in the Feder-alist construction. If General Lee had become a Republican during the time he lived I would have felt, although I could not explain exactly why, that he had somehow, or in some way, described his old allegiance. That was from 1865 to 1870. When I became a Republican in 1882 I considered that the act, in view of the changed conditions of men, partie and events, had no more bearing on the question of my Confederate rec views on the currency, the tariff, r civil service.
I love my old Confederate comrades

with Inexpressible tenderness. I how brave and long-suffering and honest they were. All that I beg of them is trust me not to betray the me with them eent, which have no earthly bearing on the past. Respectfully, JOHN S. WISE.

TO THE NAVAL RENDEZVOUS.

81 Only 81. Round trip to Norfolk, Old Point or Newport News by the steamer Ariel next Saturday night at 10 o'clock. See adver-

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the river landings. One fare the round Ariel leaves Richmond every Monday Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 A. M., and passes among the fleet.

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A WEEK OF WONDERS!

Goods are not scarce-they are terribly plenty. There's a reason for THE OHEN

t-two reasons: Wonderful preparations had been defended for the trade of this World's made for the trade of this World's Fair year, all judges agreeing that never has as much of beauty greeted a single season, and the foreign agents have bundled their products over the sea early to avoid possible quarantine troubles. In many lines an early apparent scarcity was maintained by holders and every effort was made to make a both heavy and profitable trading year.

But the weather crushed all hopes. From Yankee-land to New Orleans there's been a dearth of buyers, and against heavy production there has been a general stand-

still-often a falling off in retail distribution. To falter means ruin.

Tightened purse-strings will only release their shekels to buy goods at crushed prices. Selling must be swift and heavy. Those stores having the greatest distributing powers have been besieged to come to the rescue. In Richmond of course we got the advantage. It must be grasped quickly, else it will recoil and leave the goods on our handsfor the Big Store to-day has a stock exceeding its usual holdings in value by more than a third-nearly a half. Hence FOR A WEEK at least we'll quote prices that must seem sensational, even though told in our quiet way; while the UNDER prices rule as well in the many departments that advertising space forbids mentioning in detail. Be it China, Art Goods, Fabrics or Garments, there's simply a glut of merchandise that must move.

Take China, Pottery and Art Goods ---

Real China Cuspidors, decorated, 25c for 46c kind. Ironstone Cuspidors, bronzed and de-corated, and plain blue, 15c for 29 and Se kind.

and the kind.

French China Cups and Saucers, widte,
new and best shapes, \$1.25 a dozen new and beau for \$1.08 kind. After-dinner Coffees and Chocolate Cups, 30c a dozen for \$1.38 kind. Cups, the China, made at Limoge, Haviland China, made at France, is slaughtered, too-

France, is slaughtered, too— Tea Plates, \$3.50 a dozen from \$4.63. Dincer Plates, \$5 a dozen from \$6.48. Fish Platters, \$5 from \$6.94. Soup Tureens, \$3.50 from \$4.96, and so on through the line. In these, as in all prices quoted, the reduction is from our known low prices—the original marks remaining.

marks remaining. 10 piece Toilet Seis, real English, full size print decorations, \$1.35 from \$2.45.
Töllet Sets, gold band and hand decorations, good \$5 value for \$2.90.
Tollet Sets, imitation Royal Worcester,
handsomely decorated in dull and
bright gold, 12 pieces, including slop
jar, \$50 rets for \$12.

Another line at \$7.50. Decorated and gold stippled sets, \$5,

Upwards of a thousand dozen PLATES, teresting price-cut. Children's Cups and Saucers, Carlsbad

China, 3c from 8c.
Others, 5c from 9 and 12c.
Gold band Cups and Saucers, China, \$150 a dozen. Also, decorated at same price, Another line, extra thin, \$2.
Oyster Plates, best imported, 15c each French China Tea PLATES, decorated by hand, \$1.25 a dozen from \$1.08. Din-nor, \$1.50 from \$2.50. Breakfast, gold

bor, \$1.50 from \$1.50. Breakfast, gold band, 90c from \$1.50. H2 piece DINNER SET, Ivanhoe D. R. English ware, best of \$10 values for \$1.50.

About 100 TFA SETS, 56 pieces, some stimpled gold: some French in pretty shapes, any \$4.75. Usually \$5.50 to \$10. 101 plees French China DINNER SET, \$22 value for \$16.50.

\$22 value for \$16.50.

Here's a sale based principally on purchases by our French buyer, exquisite ware, mostly advance shipments of fall shapes. We're notified of another invoice en route and this stock must go. We are quite sure no Richmond store ever showed as many handsome bits of chira. Several hundred pieces formed a sample line which we had marked at half usual prices, but all go in, and with no change of marking we give you 20 per cent, off during we give you 20 per cent, off during this sale. There are-

Cracker Jars Sugar and Cream Sets, After-dinner Coffees, Engagen Fish and Game Sets, Chocolate Pots, Individual Butters, Tea Pots,

An array of OENAMENTS such as grace Christmas times. French bric-a brac and the like, with half dozen exceptions brand new goods. Each bears a new and ridiculously low price 10 newest designs in French bric-a-brac may be a hundred shapes; skets, creamers, small vases and the

Handsome ornament, cross effect. \$4 Pitcher-shaped Vase, hand-painted and silver filligree, \$2.50 from \$5. Candelabra, Olcate, something new,

\$3.50 from \$1.39. 33.30 from \$1.35.

India decorated Vase, 14 inches high, and large, \$4.50 from \$7.25.

Adderley Vase, pitcher shaped, gold and color decorations, 14 inches, \$5

Flower Basket, cherub figures, \$8 from Grecian Charlot Vase, \$1.75 from \$3.25. prong Candelabra, Rhudolatadt bise 15 1-2 inches high, \$2.50 from \$4.50.

from \$9. 5-prong Candelabra, Dresden, figures around base, \$12.50 from \$19. Chelsea Centre Vase, large, \$2 from

Ivorine STATUETTES, 17 in., \$1.50 from Every LAMP in the house, including those received Saturday, are yours at the week.

20 per cent, off marked price 29 per cent of marked prices.

Banquet Lamps.
Plano Lamps.
Parlor Lamps.
Hall Lamps.
Hall Lamps.
They range from 25c to \$46. You save
20 per cent—one-fifth—on any during

JARDINIERES start at 15c. They have THE COHEN CO.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. B. W. Cosby, 307 East Broad.

rias just received another lot of

HATS, just the thing to wear to the Naval Rendezvous. TURBANS. YACHTS and everything else in the Millinery line for old and young. ap13-1t

OSTRICH FEATHERS CLEANED. Cur's lor Colored any share Hats Eleached or Colored to latest shades and made in the newest shapes No. 213 EAST BROAD STREET, api6-it Second Floor.

A PERMANENT CURE duranteed to inconvenience or loss of time. Recommended by physicians and sold by all drussians. Farm. (successor to broat, Pharmeden, Paris

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ROLLER SKATES, all sizes, are 35c All framed PICTURES and PICTURE

frames, big and little; also imported Trays or Waiters, 20 per cent. off dur-

CUT GLASS to not snared in this sale.

per cent, off our marked price

Beautiful goods, Electra, Venetian and other choice cuttings. Any piece 20

You know, and it's easily probable, that we sell GRANITE IRONWARE—the best of kitchen ware—at about hair price. There's no secret as to how we do it. In this sale, 10 per cent, off

450 ROCKING CHAIRS went on show Thursday morning, 10 per cent off them, tho' their appreciative reception has thinned their ranks. Basement

We've made special purchases of COTTON GOODS in addition to our usual stocks---thousands of dollars' worth. They'll go at prices we've never cut to before. This special sale may last a week; may last longer. Stocks brought to normal condition the sale stops and prices spring back; promptness counts. It's a time for action.

The great GINGHAM stock is in line an offering rich in variety; in gingh-beauty. Hosts of novelties that novel-most of the gingham stocks Richmond are woefully lacking

The 13 1-2, 14 and 16c lines are in tw groups, 8 1-3 and 10c a yard. The 25 and 23c lines are 16 and 19c. TWILLED INDIA, a wonderfully prot-printed cotton dress goods, 10c fro

For morning dresses TRICOTINE is charming. Dresden figures, 10c from GLORIA SATTEENS, beauties, new

est colorings, 10c.
Black SATTLEEN, a 20c value at 12 1-2c.
Printed CREPE CLOTH, one of the
catchy spring stuffs, 12 1-2c from 16 2-3c. DIMITY, 10c from 12 1-2c and 16 2-3c FRENCH SATTLENS, pretty litt figures, 20 and 25c sorts at 16 2-3c. Printed MULLS, 8c Instead of 12 1-2c.

Percales, yard wide, 2 to 7 yard pieces

at 8c a yard. 10c, Irish Lawns are 6 1-4c. Good bleached MUSLIN, nearly up to Androscoggin goes to 6 1-4c in this sale. Utlea 10-4 SHEETING in this sale for And so on through the domestics.

White INDIA LAWN, printed satteen border, 40 in, wide, for dresses or aprons, 15c from 20 and 25c, French DIMITIES at 20c, the best price LINEN LAWN, fine, 32c sort is 20c Imported DIMITY QUILTS, 11-4 for \$1 from \$1.48 CAMBRIC, the usual 40c grade

There are new developments in EM-BROIDERY, too. Isc buys a 50c value, with a number of styles to pick from. 2c, 4c, 5c and 7c the yard for dozens and dozens of pretty things. Our line brolderies is just about double that of

WHITE MATTING of selected straw with inserted figures of Japanese edeness. Usually \$14 for a roll of yards. Monday it's 15c a yard.
And that's but a hint of the mattings.

In a day or two we'll talk of PARA-SOLS and UMBRELLAS and Parasol Covers. No room now, b terest dates from Monday. but the in-

New Fancy DRESS GOODS came Saturday --- a belated import order that should have showed up a month ago. They'll share pot luck with the general slaughter of

There's MILLINERY newness for the week---and always a flow of new ideas. That's why the millinery business here keeps growing. It deserves to grow.

THE COHEN CO.

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

NO. 906 E. MAIN ST.,

Richmond, Va.

Do you Suffer from Piles? Write to-day for our book "How to Cure Piles," and Testimonials—FRBB. BACON MEDICINE CO.,

Richmond, Va., U. S. A.